GERMAN RETREAT THREATENED; MEN OF U.S.S. SAN DIEGO LAND

French and Americans Are Pushing BRITISH SMASH Wedge Into Western Side of German Salient Between Aisne and Marne Taking Thousands of Prisoners

ENEMY ALSO BEING SWEPT BACK SOUTH OF THE MARNE RIVER

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, July 20.-French and American troops are continuing their advance between the Aisne and the Marne, according to an official statement issued by the war office to-day. The allied advance has reached the line of Vierzye, beyond the wood of Mauloy, office announced to-day. east of Villers-Helon and Neuilly-St. Front.

South of the Marne the French have thrown back the enemy on the Flanders front the British line between Fossoy and Oeuilly and have retaken ground towards the was advanced along a breadth of 4,000 Marne.

Franco-Americans Are Continuing the

Steady Pounding of Germans Near

Soissons, and Battle Zone Is Ex-

tended Southward.

mation early this morning.

first day of the attack.

hold their positions.

nunique for Friday.

ered with German dead.

With the American Army on the

The attempts of the crown prince's

generals to rally their forces to meet the

tion as to indicate that the battle is ap

soon be locked in a giant struggle.

proaching the point when the armies will

Both on the northern end of the line

mans are making a desperate effort to

The weather was clear this morning

Covering the Operations on Friday Be-

tween the Aisne and the Marne

Rivers.

GERMAN DEAD STREW

ter on Soissons-Chateau Thierry

Front, in Face of Heavy Ma-

chine Gun Fire.

correspondent on Friday saw the Amer-

icans going into action in the forward

movement. The advance was well organ-

ized and the system worked well from

Under a barrage of fire from seventy

despite the fire of German machine guns,

The bombardment of the big German

The Americans started from a point

just west of the Paris Soissons road near

fore the Germans began to reply with

their big guns to the American barrage.

one end of the line to the other.

guns was feeble at this point.

Over the greater part of the line be- ADVANCE IS SLOWER tween the Aisne and the Marne, the French and Americans are still pushing eastward. Their most pronounced new progress appears to have been chiefly on the more southerly part of the line, the dash in the northern sector having apparently slowed up somewhat.

The allied forces control the plateaus to the southwest of Soissons. This important town, however, still is holding

Further south the allied advance has established itself at the village of Vierzy, has passed the Mauloy wood, east of Villers-Helon, and has driven to the previously affected, according to infortowns of Neuilly-St. Front and Licy-Clignon. The capture of Neuilly-St. Front, one of the most important owns

Dispatches state that the fighting today was spreading southward toward steady movement of the ailies has result-Chateau Thierry. Indications were, it ed in such strengthe was said, that a great battle all along the Aisne-Marne line seemed to be impending, the Germans having brought up reinforcements in an effort to stop and further south the reinforced Gerthe steady push of the allies.

South of the Marne there has been a tightening of the defensive arc along the and this gave some satisfaction to the 141/2-mile line between Fossoy and Oeuil- thousands of men engaged on the allied ly, where the Germans are fighting with that the day would be one of exceptionthe river at their backs. Attacks by al heat. the French last night caused the Germans to fall back still further along the CONTINUED PROGRESS

During the fighting early this week, American troops retook Fossoy and were mentioned as being engaged in the battle along the heights to the east of that place. They are, therefore, probably engaged in the advance officially reported from Paris: Oeuilly marks the approximate point where the German lines cross the Marne and turn portheast over the rolling hills toward Rheims.

Pursuing its policy of conservatism, the French war office makes no extreme claims of victory along the Aisne-Marne front. The front, as delineated in offi cial reports, leaves the Clignon river near Torcy, runs north through Liev-Clignon and Neuilly-St. Front, turns slightly to the east to Mauloy wood, thence north to Vierzy and up over the higher ground to hills to the southwest of Soissons. There have been reports of allied force being far to the east of this line, but they have not been officially confirmed. It seems probable that the German tenure of Soissons has been greatly weak ened and it is quite possible that some allied forces are farther east than the positions indicated in the official reports.

In the Aisne-Marne drive there appears to be an effort, which is seemingly succeeding, to straighten the front all the way north from the Clignon river, about five miles northwest of Chateau Thierry. The movement does not at present appear to be a great encircling operation. It is rather a methodical push all along the western side of the Soisson-Chateau Thierry-Rheims salient.

As such, it still must be considered a defensive action that is going on. Its character may change to an offensive fives and seventy-sevens, the American stroke at any time, but nothing so far infantry and machine gunners advanced officially reported would indicate that through ripening fields trampled by the General Mangin's advance seeks to do more than relieve the pressure against their objectives according to schedule

The advance of the allies south of the Marne, from Fossoy to Ocuilly, as officially reported, may be decidedly signifi-The German front is here so extended that it is not improbable that the enemy has begun a retirement from the Bois, advancing nearly a kilometre beperilous position into which he had advanced on Monday and Tuesday. It has been pointed out that the situation of Missy-aux-Bois lies in a valley, and the the Germans from Chateau Thierry east. Americans were advancing upgrade for saving coal. Not theory, but a pressfrom across the Marne, the situation is barrage fire increased. very similar to that which ensued when was checked and the retrograde movement was started.

While Hubby Sleeps,

Miss Mannish--Why can't women have trouser pockets into which to put

their hands? Mr. Batch-They have-the married

ones .- Boston Transcript.

ENEMY TWICE

Advance on One-Mile Front South of Hebuterne. North of Albert

436 PRISONERS TAKEN WITH METEREN

Successful Raid Made by the British Near Beaumont-Hamel

London, July 20 .- British troops last night advanced their line on a mile front south of the town of Hebuterne, the war

As the result of yesterday's operation yards in the Meteren sector. The village of Meteren and a group of buildings southwest of the village, known as Le Waton, now are held by the British BY AMERICANS troops. The prisoners taken aggregate

A successful raid was carried out by the British near Beaumont-Hamel.

Hebuterne is about midway on the front between Albert and Arras. Beaumont-Hamel is two and one-half miles south of Hebuterne.

Aisne-Marne Front, July 20, 8:30 a. m. SCOUTING AIRPLANE (By the Associated Press.) - The battle sone along the front of the allied coun-VISITED ENGLAND ter-attack between the Aisne and the

Marne is being extended further south Was Driven Back by British Anti-Airtowards Chateau Thierry than the region craft Guns After It Had Crossed the Kentish Coast. The Franco-American forces are con-tinuing the steady pounding of the

London, July 20 .- A German airplane crossed the Kentish coast this morning Front, one of the most important owns in the field of the advance south of the although the movement is lacking the aircraft curs according to an official to a conficial to the control of the second to the control of Oureq, was officially announced this dashing advance which characterized the aircraft guns, according to an official an-

BRITISH SANDBAGS

Are Playing an Important Part in Warfare in Italy.

London, July 20.-British sandbags, as well as British soldiers, have played an important part in the recent fighting in Italy. Since last fall, more than three million sandbags have been sent to Italy from this country. Parts of the Italian line, owing to the nature of the soil, had to be above ground, and were built up completely of sandbags, the reason being that near the river, trenches and dugouts could not be constructed, as the water lay within a foot of the ground level.

ONE-MAN LOCOMOTIVES.

TOLD BY PERSHING Are Being Tried Out on the Swedish State Railways.

Stockholm, July 20 .- The Swedish state railways have been recently trying a new type of locomotives which is so constructed that it only requires one Washington, D. C., July 20 .- Contin- man to look after it. As the result of the tests the railway authorities have ued progress by the Americans between placed an order for one of these oilthe Aisne and the Marne was reported to-day by General Pershing in his comburning locomotives.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

American People Are Seeing New Busi-AMERICAN PATHWAY ness Fundamentals.

Necessity is the most effective driver of mankind. It drove the pioneers of Dr. Hollis tells what has been done in this country into habits of industry and Worcester, where a committee has looked As Latter Advanced a Mile and a Quarwhen this war began to make its demands upon the people of the United States. Maxims are not in it with ne-With the American Army Between the cessity when it comes to making people Aisne and the Marne, Friday, July 19 practice the old-fashioned virtues. A March 550,000 tons. And in March, just coal shortage compelled us to be econom-(By the Associated Press) .- American ical where waste had been the rule, and troops participating in the Franco-Amer. our lesson in this matter has only beican advance late to-day of about a mile gun. Individuals, households and manufacturing establishments are being and a quarter on the Soissons-Chateau forced to master essential considerations Thierry front, went forward against that had seemed merely reminiscent of strong machine gun fire over ground covsimpler days-quite interesting in their way, but not vital to our time. But From a hill east of Dommiers, about they have been made so to us now, and six kilometres southwest of Soissons, the

we must pay heed or suffer. Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of Worceser polytechnic institute, believes a coal shortage to be absolutely certain this year. In figuring this out it is reckoned that the railroads can haul into New England 10,000,000 tons of bituminous The bulk of coal, however, must ome by water, and it is estimated that we should get 20,000,000 tons in this Is any thought being taken in Springretreating Germans Thursday and reached way, but such shipment by water need be expected, because there is not shipping enough to bring it to us.

three months' time we have fallen behind 700,000 tons of coal each month, a total of 2,100,000 tons. It is estimated that we shall be short 6,000,000 tons before the shell-shattered village of Missy-aux. April." Here is necessity looming large How are the industries of New England

going to meet such a shortage? Unless we are to see plants shut down the coming winter ways must be devised ward to the point where the line crosses toward the east. A few tanks were here ing condition, makes this essential to our the Marne is dangerous in the extreme. and there preceding the infantrymen. As well being. Dr. Hollis says, "It is up to If the Germans really are retreating the Americans progressed, the enemy every man of business to save every pound of coal he can." This can only The hillsides east of Dommers, over he done by the most intelligent and the Austrian advance across the Piave which the Americans advanced were dot- watchful methods. Under the spur of ed with dead. The entire region was well the coal administration manufacturers and 900 tons of coal." What are these within the German lines until after the are busy at their problem. Experts are recommendations but a harking back to Franco-American offensive of Thursday, looking over plants and advising as to the days of small things when men could One quickly dug trench had been filled the installation and use of modern denote afford to be wasteful? Yet here is with German bodies. They were machine vices. Heat is to be conserved by cut- the key to the industrial salvation of gunners who had been caught by the ter- ting off waste, and the unnecessary use this section and the nation, not only rific fire of the allied artillery. In many of it. More careful firing is being pro- now, but no less when the end of the places the German dead were in piles, vided for where often little thought had war brings the world competition in while a trench on the crest of a hill contained more than 100 dead.

been taken. Necessity holds the whip, and there are no laggards in the effort meet.—Springfield Republican.

ALLIES STILL EXERT A STEADY PRESSURE

(By Associated Press.)
Around Soissons, on the north,
the German defense is stiffening and the forward movement apparently is much slower than on Thursday, when the biggest gains of the day were made there. In the center and on the south, however, the allied line has been advanced about two miles, making the average further progress about

one and a quarter miles. Soissons still holds out, although it is believed its fall is certain, The Germans keep their troops south of the Marne, but a withdrawal there becomes more certain as the allies move forward northwest of Chateau Thierry.

General Mangin's advancing line, which had a decided buige south of the Aisne, is straightening out. On an eight-miles front astride the Ourcq and Savieres, in the center, the allies have advanced more than two miles, capturing important heights. Further south the gain from around Neuilly-St. Front to west of Chateau Thierry was not as great, but the Germans lost valuable positions.

Officially, it is declared the Franco-American troops have cap-tured in excess of 17,000 prisoners and more than 360 guns. Unofficial reports in Paris are to the effect that the captures are much in excess of the official estimates. Much material not yet enumerated and many hundreds of machine guns also have been taken.

Berlin, apparently believing the allied offensive is in great strength, tells of the repulse of efforts to break through. Although denying the allies broke through, it admits the German lines have been driven back and it was necessary to throw in large reserves to keep the allies from making a large hole in the German defenses between the Aisne and Marne. No mention is made of American troops.

Elsewhere on the Soissons-Chateau Thierry-Rheims triangle the fighting has died down. The situation here, with the allies holding firmly, depends upon the outcome of the stroke on the west. Berlin's view of the fighting there is that the Germans had to put down strong allied attacks Thursday. Seemingly, therefore, the Germans have given up further attempts astride the Marne and they have not reacted against the French attack which drove them westward

from Montvoisin. ticipated in the battle triangle, as not improbable the Germans will make every effort to nullify General Foch's strategy and pre vent the allies from wiping out the salient between Ecissons and Rheims, which becomes more gravely endangered as the French and Americans move forward. The German offensive begun Monday is in a bad way and the enemy will make furious attempts to save the reputation of the crown prince, already seriously marred by the successful allied counter blow. Berlin says 20,000 prisoners were taken in the four days beginning Monday.

In a brilliant local operation in Flanders, Scottish troops have oc-cupied Meteren, which is on a eight commanding a part of the Lys valley. They took 300 prison-Just south of Meteren, Australian troops have advanced slightly and captured 80 Germans. On the other battlefronts there is little activity. British aviators have bombed German manufacturing cities in the Rhine district.

to master a situation so full of evil

thrift that had been largely forgotten after the consumption of coal in various plants. In January the plants burned 950,000 tons of coal; in February, through the application of conservation rules, they burned 750,000 tons, and in as much material was manufactured as in January, with the coal consumption almost cut in two. Here is an object lesson which manufacturers cannot afford to overlook, for it casts a blaze of light on former inefficiency.

Worcester made a good deal of use of wood last year, but that does not affect this study of the economical use of coal, unless wood was largely burned in the establishments under survey. Dr. Hollis says that "the state should cut a million cords of wood right now, so that it may be partly dry when the cold weather He also advises that whatcomes." ever wood is cut should be hauled on motor trucks, as the railway administration will probably prohibit a little later the use of any cars for carrying wood. field and vicinity toward seeing that there is such forehanded action in regard to wood? Not in any public way, so far as appears.

But Dr. Hollis would carry the problem of saving fuel into a definite policy that comprehends the human equation and pays heed to small things. prevention of leaks that makes or breaks business enterprises. "In every mill a shop committee should be formed, made up of men picked from different departments, and these men should impress fue saving upon all of the employes. in the matter of machine friction in plants, there is enough of it to heat many plants. If one light, one only, were that off in every factory in this state, it would effect a saving of between 800

> A Hot One. aven't I seen it before?

SMALL LOSS ON SAN DIEGO

Navy Department Has Reports of 1,187 Men Landed

WHICH WAS NEARLY SHIP'S COMPLEMENT

The Cruiser Was Old but of Major Type of Warship

Washington, D. C., July 20 .- Navy department officials to-day awaited more detailed reports of the sinking yesterday of the United States armored cruiser the entrance to New York harbor. Two facts were to be established, the cause of the vessel's destruction and the number an early hour to-day contained few details and in the meantime officials refused to venture an opinion as to the possibility of the vessel having been a victim of German submarines.

reported statements of survivors that what appeared to be a periscope was sighted. On the other hand, many offi-cials were inclined to think German submarines again have crossed the Atlantic and, becoming bolder, have been lying in wait off New York harbor for a richer prize than the freight and tank steamers sunk during the previous visit here in May and June.

Information received by the navy de-partment early to-day that two steamships were en route to port with 1,156 survivors of the San Diego aboard, was taken to indicate the number of lives lost would be small, if any. The landing of \$10, a fine imposed by the food admined, which would account for the safety istrator for the breaking of the food to have had more than that number of men aboard when she left the Portscomparatively old type, having been built in 1899. However, the San Diego was the first major warship to be lost since the United States entered the war.

THINKS TORPDEO STRUCK SAN DIEGO

Chief of Staff of Cruiser Forces Makes to the Washington county local board Report to the Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., July 20.-Belief that the cruiser San Diego was sunk by a torpedo is expressed in a despatch to from the chief of staff of cruiser forces to the navy department. The despatch follows:

"The captain of the San Diego reports that he is inclined to the belief that the ship was sunk by torpedo. There are no conclusive facts, however, on which to be a base a definite opinion at present, in view base a definite opinion at present, in view of the following circumstances:

"1. That no torpedo wake was seen. "2. No convincing evidence that a peri-

scope was seen.
"3. No submarine appeared, in spite of the fact that three unarmed rescue ships were in the vicinity for about two hours. "4. Ship was struck on port side abaft

beam, which discourages mine theory. "5. Weather was fine; smooth sea. The department still is without information as to whether there was loss of life, though it is known that nearly all of the officers and men of the crew have been landed by rescue steamers. There was no disorder on the cruiser the captain said, every man taking his station as if in ordinary drill.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT IN MOSCOW

There Are 224 Known Cases, 76 Suspected Cases and 26 Cases of Stomach Diseases.

London, July 20 .- Cholera has broken ut in Moscow, according to a Russian wireless message received here to-day. Within the past 24 hours, the message says, there have been registered in Mos cow 224 known cholera cases, 78 suspected cases and 26 cases of stomach diseases.

STOCKS WERE SLUGGISH

As Usual at the Opening of the Week-End Session.

New York, July 20 .- Stocks were ex remely sluggish at the opening of the week-end session, in keeping with the usual conditions at this period of the year. Attendance of brokers on the floor ably supposed in most cases that it of the exchange was very small, but in- would go to Germany for use in Europe terest in the war situation continued The story of these bond sales and of the San Diego, which was torpedoed off Fire keen. Trading in the first half-hour was hostile use made of the funds in this island yesterday. Mr. Campbell went of the most trivial character. In the accountry will be written in full some day last night to New York in response to a of the most trivial character. In the active groups the only issue to vary more and it will make one of the most amaz- telegram. No word has been received than a fraction was Sumatra Tobacco, ing chapters in the story of the great which gained 11/2 points. Liberty bonds war. - Boston Herald.

Mrs. A .- That is a lovely gown, but Mrs. B .- No, I think not; I have only worn it at a very few smart affairs this and with lungs like a fire-gong."-Bosseason .- Boston Transcript,

The Cruiser Went Down Quickly Off Fire Island Light—Disappeared 15 Minutes After the First Explosion—The Cause Is Uncertain

A FEW SURVIVORS CLAIM VESSEL WAS TORPEDOED

New York, July 20 .- Positive information as to the cause of the sinking of the United States armored cruiser San Diego off Fire island yesterday before noon, as well as to the loss of life, if any, was lacking here early to-day.

Thirty-one sailors, who were landed at Point o' Woods on Long San Diego off the Long Island coast, near Island yesterday, said a torpedo had struck the warship amidships, following which two other explosions occurred. Other survivors, among 300 who arrived at this point on a tanker last night, were of men lost, if any. Reports received at reported to have said that either a coast defense mine or an internal explosion caused the explosion. Other steamships, with survivors aboard, were expected to arrive at New York or other nearby ports during the day.

Some of the survivors who were landed at Point o' Woods were In many quarters there was a feeling sure that a submarine had been seen, and one declared a shot had that the cruiser was sunk by a drifting gone home and destroyed the undersea craft, but an officer and mine or by an internal explosion, despite most of the other sailors were confident that no submarine had been seen.

BARRE RESTAURANT

Ted Theriault of the Eureka Restaurant, had been rescued. Pays Fine of \$10-Money

to Red Cross.

Ted Theriault, proprietor of the Eureka restaurant on North Main street, mouth, N. H., navy yard for New York, play six days in front of his place of It was reiterated to day that the mili- business a sign which says: "This restary loss in the sinking of the San Diego taurant has paid a fine for violation of sion. was small, the cruiser being one of a the food regulations, but we agree to be governed by the rules and regulations survivors, that hundreds of the crew did strictly in the future."

SOME TRANSFERS MADE

Among the Washington County Regis-

The district board last night sent back some 75 questionnaires on which they have made final decisions. In the majority of these but few changes in status climbed the mast and rescued the cruistook place, but in the following the status was changed: Orville M. Benedict from 3J to 1E, Carlisle Southwick from 2C to 1E, William D. Pilbin from 2C to 1E. Eveni J. Bessette from 4C to 1E. Howard W. Norris from 3H to 1X, Roy N. Maynard from 3J to 1E, Hiram W Walker from 3J to 1A.

Print paper is scarce and growing

enough on hand-or if it has not it can last night. save some of that which various bureaus and departments are wasting daily-to ships had been attacked, but there has use in printing for general circulation a been no verification of these rumors. list of the 20,000 individuals in this country who have subscribed to German bonds. It is said that the secret service men who have been fighting German ac- Mrs. A. M. Roach of Graniteville Is tivities here have obtained a list of that length during the past two years. course, these bonds were subscribed for before the United States had entered the war, and so the subscribers were well Press report of the sinking of the U. S. within their legal rights. Nevertheless, armored cruiser San Diego because of the those who were sufficiently pro-German fact that she had a cousin, Lawrence Atafter the Belgian outrages and the sink- wood of Waterville, Me., who was on

And the significant thing about it is relief to their anxiety. Atwood is about that the money raised in this country 25 years of age and has been in the serv-by the sale of German bonds here, an ice about a year. amount estimated at nearly \$100,000,000, was not sent to Germany, but was large ly used in this country, either in spreading German propaganda in one slimy form or another or in the secret warfare that Germany waged against the United States long before events forced the re luctant administration to declare war. It appears that it was American money that purchased the New York Evening day off Long Island, reported to the navy Mail and other newspapers for German equipped the German agents who de- sence of any positive evidence of the stroyed munition plants and sunk ships presence of an enemy submarine. carrying munitions, all with accompany ing loss of American lives.

until the end of the war.

It is no doubt true that many of the American subscribers to German bonds, Raymond Campbell Was on the Cruiser a large part of whom are said to be American citizens, had no knowledge that the money they advanced would be used in any such fashion. They probcountry will be written in full some day

Set for About Five.

"What kind of an alarm clock have you, Smith?" "Two years old, chubby, full of ginger ton Transcript.

Varying statements have been made as to the loss of life. Some of the sailors said many were killed and others hurt in BROKE FOOD RULES the two explosions, but that all who escaped death or injuries by this cause

> The sailors landed from the tanker later were taken to the Brooklyn navy yard, where requests for information were referred to the navy department at Washington.

Within a few seconds after the first explosion, the cruiser, according to the sailors, opened fire with several guns at objects which were taken for periscopes.

The cruiser sank rapidly and disappeared 15 minutes after the first explo

It went down so rapidly, according to not have time to get to boats and were forced to plunge over the rail into the water, where they clung to improvised rafts until picked up by life boats. All agreed that the discipline on board the warship was magnificent and worthy of the best traditions of the navy.

The quartermaster, according to survivors, remained at his post until it was too late to save himself or be saved, and calmly saluted hundreds of his comrades as he went down with the ship. A jackie er's colors. The flag, carefully preserved was brought ashore in one of the small boats at Point o' Woods.

.Immediately after the accident great naval activity was observable, which seemed to strengthen the report that the San Diego had been the victim of an attack by a U-boat. Destroyers, patrol boats and airplanes were reported to be heavy firing at sea were heard by resi career, but possibly the government has dents at various points on Long Island

Reports were in circulation that other

HAD COUSIN ON SAN DIEGO. Awaiting News of Lawrence Atwood.

Mrs. A. M. Roach of Graniteville was intensely interested in the Associated ing of the Lusitunia to send money from board the ship, to which he was attached this country to help the German cause, as a member of the naval hospital corps. constitute a class well worth watching The early statement that so far as known no lives were lost, brought some

BELIEVES 'TWAS TORPEDOED. Capt. Christy of the San Diego Reports

to Navy Department. Washington, D. C., July 20.-Captain H. H. Christy, commander of the armored cruiser San Diego, sunk yesterdepartment to-day his belief that the American money also paid and ship was torpedoed, in spite of the ab-

FEARS FOR HIS SAFETY. San Diego.

St. Johnsbury, July 20.—Raymond Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Campbell of Lyndonville, was among those on the American armored cruiser yet as to whether Raymond Campbel! was among those saved. He had been in the service about six months, having been assigned to this ship.

One-Half Pound Next Week,

Next week the sugar portion is onehalf pound to a person on sugar cards in Barre. There is plenty of cauning sugar for those who need it.